FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII.. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1840. [NO. 1180.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.
January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 CASKS CHEESE,
1000 sweet ORANGES,
20 dozen large Corn BROOMS.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 8, 1840. 79-tf.

Fresh Goods.

WE are now receiving a new Stock of seasonable GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which we propose selling low for *Cash*, at wholesale or retail.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, January 8, 1840. 79-6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay. H. & E. J. L.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand made by Messrs. Shaw & Memory, for $45 50, dated Dec. 9, 1839, payable one day after date. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for said note, as I have received the amount in full.

H. LEETE, *Green Street.*
Fayetteville, January 7, 1840. 79-tf.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.
JOHN KELLY, J. P.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, at his residence, on Friday the 24th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, his interest in the ROCK-FISH MILLS, originally Williams's, consisting of one Saw, being the one next to the bank in the frame on the South side of the stream; half of the Grist Mill in said frame, with half of the privileges; and also 90 acres of Land connected with the same. Said Mills are situated about 6 miles South of Fayetteville, and about 5 from the junction of the Creek with Cape Fear River.

But few, if any, establishments of the kind possess equal advantages for the Lumber sawing business. The site and water power are equal to any in the State. The Creek is navigable for Timber a distance of 20 miles above, and the Lumber can be conveyed with facility by water to the Cape Fear, thence to Wilmington, "the best Lumber market in the world." Terms at Sale.

HECTOR McNEILL.
Cumberland County, Jan. 1, 1840. 79-3w.

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have made accounts with me since May last, in my Mercantile business at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., that I forewarn each and every one of my creditors from making payment or settlement in any wise to any person but myself alone.

HORATIO BATES.
Dec. 24 1839. 79-3spd

Wagoner wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Cheraw wishes to hire a good WAGONER. A liberal price will be paid for one of sober and steady habits, who is fond of horses. Apply to

E. J. HALE.
December 16, 1839. 76-tf

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry Salted HIDES, for sale by
A. W. STEEL.
December 30, 1839. 78-3s

Horses for sale.

TWO HORSES for sale, apply to
COOK & CO.
January 1, 1840. 78-4w

Notice.

ALL persons who have Guns or Pistols or Locks, or any thing in the line of business, repaired at E. A. Harper's Gunsmith Shop in Fayetteville, N. C., will call at Mr. James Martine's Tin Shop, on Hay Street, for them.
January 1, 1840. 78-1m

Notice.

THE Subscriber, wishing to move to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Johnston County, containing 2156 acres, including a dower of 587 acres, 1569 acres in fee. I will sell 1569 acres, and throw the dower in, which can be bought low. There is, cleared within the last three years, Land enough to produce fifty bales of Cotton; there is a two story Dwelling, all other necessary out-houses, a Grist Mill, the toll of which is good for sixty or seventy barrels of Corn a year, with a pair of Cologne Stones 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, which cost $100 in New York. Any person wishing to reside in North Carolina cannot suit themselves better.—The Land is good, handsome situation, good range, &c. The Land can be bought for three dollars per acre, cash. It lies on the main road leading from Smithfield to Sampson Court House, and is within 24 miles of the Wilmington Rail Road.

R. W. SNEAD.
Johnston County, Dec. 24, 1839. 78-4w

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Marion District, S. C., about the 1st ultimo, a Negro woman named TENA, between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet high, has a mark on the head, occasioned by having the scull broken, and likewise a mark on the left foot, occasioned by a cut with an axe; rather broad across the shoulders, with a small waist.

She has heretofore been in the possession of a colored man named WILLIAM DANIEL, who, I have reason to believe, has carried her off, he having left Marion District about the 1st ultimo. Said Daniel is a dark complected man, with a strong resemblance to an Indian, tolerably tall, very active and quick spoken. It is supposed that he has gone to the South West.

I will give a reward of $50 for the recovery of said woman, and a reward of $50 to any person who will bring the said Daniel back to Marion District, or $100 for them both.

ANN MURCHISON.
January 1, 1840. 78-3wpd

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.
October 23.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES,
10 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
December 11, 1839. 75-*f*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 3d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

Nicholas Nickleby.

THIS popular Novel, by Boz, just received. Also, The American Almanac for 1840. American Poets, a beautiful work; The Gift for 1840; Youth's Keepsake; Chevallier's Travels in the U. S.; Ladies' Annual Register; Cooper's Naval History; Benjamin's Architect; Southern and Missouri Harmonies; Ready Reckoner; Bickersteth on Prayer; Faber on Infidelity; President's Messages, from 1789 to 1839, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber. E. LOVE.
Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BURNETT, OF OHIO,

In the Whig National Convention, giving a brief history of the life of Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

[*Reported for the Harrisburg Chronicle.*]

MR. PRESIDENT: Laboring under the influence of a severe cold, which affects both my voice and head, it will not be apprehended that I shall detain the Convention with a long address. But, sir, indisposed as I am, I must add my approving voice to the just and merited plaudits which have been pronounced from every part of this assembly on the distinguished son of the patriotic State of Kentucky. In admiration of his talents, virtues, and public services, no man on this floor goes further than I do; nor does any one repeat them with more pleasure and pride. They are the property of the nation, and we all claim them as tenants in common. Long and ardently have I desired to see him in the Presidential chair, and many a battle have I fought for the accomplishment of that desire. But few men on this floor bear more of the scars of political warfare, received in his defence, than I do; nor is there one more willing to have them increased in future conflicts, should it again become necessary to vindicate his character or his cause. General Harrison entertains towards him the same feelings, and has long ardently desired to see him at the head of the nation; nor would he have been a candidate in 1836, had it not been distinctly announced that Mr. Clay had withdrawn from the canvass.

The State of Ohio has witnessed the honors which have been paid to that distinguished citizen in every part of the Union with great delight, and has been among the first to acknowledge, or, more properly speaking, to assert and vindicate their justice; and here, in the presence of this august assembly, *we endorse them.*

It is, no doubt, expected, sir, that the delegation of Ohio will say something on this occasion in commendation of their favorite son, on whom this Convention has just bestowed one among the highest honors which the ambition of man can aspire to—a unanimous nomination for the first office in the gift of a free and powerful nation. I hope, sir, I shall not be charged with vanity when I say, that I have been his intimate companion and friend for more than forty years. The free and continued intercourse that has existed between us for so long a period, must necessarily enable me to speak with some confidence as to his character, acquirements, and course of life.

He is a native of the "Old Dominion," and is an honor to the State which gave him birth. He is a son of Gov. Harrison of Virginia, who was a patriot of the Revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence proclaimed by the Continental Congress in 1776; by which solemn act he pledged "his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor," to maintain that declaration, and he nobly redeemed his pledge. His son, of whom I now speak, inherited from his Maker an ardent, active, penetrating mind—far, very far, above mediocrity; that mind has been improved by a classical education, under the best instructers of that day; it has been stored with valuable and useful knowledge, literary, scientific, and historical.—You can scarcely name an important subject on which he has not read and reflected, and on which he cannot write and converse with facility and clearness. He is a good belles lettres scholar; a ready, correct, and strong writer, and must be ranked, wherever he is known, in the class of men who are most distinguished for improved and cultivated intellect. In the finer qualities of the heart, no man can justly claim a preference; to borrow the strong expressive language of my friend, Gov. Metcalf, "HARRISON has an *expanded heart, and it is always in its right place.*" Though brave as Napoleon, he has much of the milk of human kindness. Benevolence, and a desire to better the condition of the whole human family, predominate in his soul, and are constantly forcing themselves into action. In dress, he is plain and unostentatious; in manners, affable and unassuming. When seen engaged on his farm, which is his daily employment, and necessarily followed to obtain his daily bread, you cannot distinguish him, by the appearance of his dress, from any of his brother farmers who are laboring in his vicinity. His house is open to all, and its hospitalities free for all, whether high or low, rich or poor. It is not exaggeration when I say—believe me, sir, it is not poetry or fiction when I say, if he had but one dollar he would not, because he could not, refuse to divide it with a friend in distress.

In politics, he has always been a Democratic Republican of the school of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison; he detests the agrarian, infidel principles which are gaining power and influence at the present day, and resists the doctrine that *the spoils belong to the victors*, and that an executive or ministerial officer of Government may assume the responsibility of construing the Constitution and laws of the country for selfish or party purposes.

These statements, sir, are not surmises, nor are they taken on trust; they are gathered from his long life of civil and military service, and have been seen by all who have observed him, either at the head of the army, in the gubernatorial chair, in the halls of legislation, or in a diplomatic station.

In 1791, this distinguished son of the venerable signer of the Declaration of Independence was engaged in the study of medicine under the care of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. Hearing of the murders committed by the Indians on the defenceless inhabitants of the Northwestern frontier, he resolved to go to their relief. At his request, his guardian and friend, Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory, obtained for him, from President Washington, an ensigncy in the Army of the United States. With this parchment in his pocket, he hastened to Cincinnati, but did not reach it till St. Clair had marched into the Indian country; by which providential event he was not on the bloody field where so many of his fellow-officers and soldiers found a premature grave. The first tour of military duty he performed was in the succeeding winter, when he marched through the snow on foot at the head of his detachment, with his knapsack upon his back, to the fatal battle-field, to inter the bones of the slain. This was his first military service. We find him afterwards, in 1794, an aid-de-camp of the gallant Wayne, distinguishing himself in the battle at the rapids of the Maumee, where, for his bravery and good conduct, he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief, communicated to the army in general orders. In 1795, he was engaged in making the treaty of Greenville, under the superintendence of General Wayne, which terminated the Indian war. He was soon after appointed Commandant of Fort Washington, and had the management of the public property chiefly collected at that post.

Early in 1798, the object being accomplished which prompted him to join the army, he resigned his commission and removed to his farm. The next military enterprise in which we find him engaged, was the expedition to Tippecanoe. The treaty which he had then recently made with the Indian tribes had been violated. Tecumseh, admitted by all to be the most intrepid warrior and the most talented chief of the age, had prevailed on the tribes who were parties to that treaty to refuse its execution; and, for the purpose of insuring the success of his project, was attempting to form a union among all the tribes from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. He had visited the Northern tribes, and had secured their co-operation, and was negotiating with those of the South for the same purpose. Harrison, who was aware of his plan, and that he was actually engaged in the successful execution of it, was not idle. He communicated the facts to Mr. Madison, stating what would be the consequences of permitting it to be completed. The President promptly placed the 4th regiment under the command of Harrison, then Governor of Indiana; ordered him to raise four hundred volunteers, and proceed to the Indian country. The order was so promptly obeyed, that our gallant little army of 800 men arrived at Tippecanoe before Tecumseh had returned from the South. When Harrison reached the settlement, twelve hundred warriors had already assembled. He sent for the chiefs; they came to his camp. He told them their Great Father had not sent him to fight, but to settle their complaints amicably; and he invited them to meet him in council; they promised to do so the next day, and then returned to their village. As soon as they were gone, he told his officers he knew, from their language and behaviour, that they intended to attack him before morning. Confident that this was the council they meditated, he encamped his army in the order of battle, and directed his men to lie down with their clothes on and their arms at their sides. His predictions soon became history. An hour or two before day, in a dark, foggy night, the attack was made with great fury. The conflict lasted nearly two hours, and until daylight enabled him to see the position of the Indians, when a vigorous charge was ordered, which terminated in their defeat and dispersion. The army then marched to the village and destroyed it.—We may safely affirm that this was the first instance in which American troops have sustained themselves against a superior force of Indians, in a night attack of two hours' continuance. As fruits of this victory, the treaty was preserved, and the peace and safety of the frontier secured. It was from this battle, so important to the Government and People of Indiana, and so brilliant in the mode of its achievement, against a desperate foe, that General Harrison derived the appellation of the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

The savages on the frontier of Indiana having been thus defeated and scattered, Governor Harrison, hearing that they were taking scalps and breaking up the settlements on the frontier of Ohio, resigned his commission as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, together with their emoluments, repaired to Cincinnati, and volunteered in our defence. In a few months he succeeded in scattering the savages on our borders: a part of them he drove to the lakes, and the residue he compelled to remove to a place of safety within our settlements. By this operation the settlers on our frontier were relieved from danger, and hundreds who had fled to the denser settlements of the State for protection, returned to their improvements, and occupied them in safety. A person who has not an accurate knowledge of the condition of the Northwestern portion of Ohio at the time of the late war, when it was an unbroken wilderness, without inhabitants, other than aborigines, without roads, bridges, ferries, or improvements of any kind, cannot form an idea of the difficulties Gen. Harrison encountered in feeding, sustaining, and keeping together his army. The difficulties and perplexities which beset him during all his campaigns are known to but few, and cannot be justly appreciated by any; yet, by unceasing activity, and by the efforts of his powerful mind, he overcame them all. But it is impossible to dwell on minutia—a volume would not contain the half of such a detail. Pressed down by all these difficulties, he kept the field; he never despaired for a moment; and such was the confidence reposed in his bravery and skill, by both officers and soldiers, that their spirits never flagged, their hopes never sunk. It is not generally known that the fleet built at Erie, by which the command of the lakes was obtained, was a project recommended by General Harrison, and that it was adopted by Mr. Madison, in consequence of his unbounded confidence in the prudence and sound judgment of him who proposed it. Before the period of which I am now speaking, Gen. Harrison had been appointed a Major General in the militia of Kentucky, by a law of that State, and had been appointed a Major General in the Army of the United States by Mr. Madison.

Passing over a multitude of affairs of smaller moment, let us point your attention to the memorable seige of Fort Meigs: that work of defence, consisting of a mud embankment and an enclosure of piquets, was defended, triumphantly and successfully, by about *a thousand men*, for many days (if I mistake not, seven or eight) against the attack of Proctor, who commanded an army of British and Indians, at least *four times the number* of the besieged, which was furnished with all the material necessary for the occasion. Such were the skill, the bravery, and the indefatigable efforts of General Harrison—such was the success of the repeated sallies he made, that he compelled the enemy to abandon the siege in despair. It is worthy of remark, that, on the second day of the attack, Proctor sent an officer with a flag, to demand the surrender of the post. The grounds of this demand were, that the American force was too weak to defend the works against the overwhelming force of the besiegers, and that General Proctor was anxious to save the effusion of blood. The intrepid Harrison promptly replied: "If General Proctor knows the usages of war, as I am bound to believe he does, he must either have considered me ignorant of them, or he must have intended an insult. It was his duty to make the demand before he commenced firing on the works. But, sir, (said he,) go back and tell your General that I know my own force and his, and that I shall defend the works to the last extremity. *Tell him, further, that if he ever possesses the fort, he shall obtain it in a way that will give him more honor in the estimation of his Government than he can derive from a thousand surrenders.* Another incident is also worthy of notice: After the enemy had retired, a number of the Indians who had left them came into the fort and stated that a contract had been entered into between Proctor and Tecumseh, that, as soon as the fort surrendered, which they considered as inevitable, Harrison should be given up to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might see proper. Harrison replied: "Then Gen. Proctor can be neither a soldier nor a man. But if it shall ever be his fate to surrender to me, his life shall be protected, but I will dress him in a petticoat and deliver him over to the squaws, as being unworthy to associate with men." On this story, sir, was founded an infamous slander on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chilicothe, fabricated by a person whose name I will not stop to mention, and published by the Administration press.

It was not long after the successful defence of this fort, that our honored nominee led his victorious army into Fort Malden, recaptured Detroit and the territory surrendered by the unfortunate Hull, and, pursuing the enemy to the Thames, subdued the united forces of Proctor and Tecumseh, and captured the entire British army!

The war having been thus gloriously terminated in his own district, Harrison repaired to Erie and tendered his services to the army operating in that quarter. Unfortunately, the Secretary of War was there, who felt some private griefs unredressed, and was moreover envious of the laurels which Gen. Harrison had so dearly, but justly won. Being unwilling to see another added to the wreath, he ordered him to repair to Ohio, where he had no further duty to perform, having already brought the war to a close in that quarter. The order was obeyed. He returned to his family and immediately resigned his commission, declaring that he could not honestly eat the bread of the Government when he was denied the privilege of rendering service in return. Here, sir, terminated forever the brilliant military career of a hero who had won many victories, *but who never lost a battle.*

Now, sir, let us look at this distinguished man in political and private life. Time forbids to do more than name the stations he has filled. When he resigned his first commission, which was given him by the "Father of his Country," he was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory. The Governor being then absent, he was *ex officio* acting Governor, and vested with all the Executive power of the Territory, which he executed with great prudence, and to the approbation of the Government and people. In 1799 the Territorial Legislature (myself being one of them) appointed him to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States. His election had been opposed by a numerous class of men who had purchased land from his father-in-law, and had settled on and improved it. They had failed to obtain a title from the vendor, and were at the mercy of Congress, liable to be dispossessed at any moment. They wished to obtain preemption rights and other indulgencies. It was the interest and the anxious desire of the vendor to defeat their object. On this account they entreated the Legislature not to appoint Mr. Harrison, believing that he would be governed by the views of his father-in-law, and, oppose their claims. He was, notwithstanding, chosen, and, to the surprise of those men, he volunteered in their cause, and, though against his own ultimate interest, he procured for them the boon they were so anxious to obtain.

At the same session he procured the passing of an act requiring the public lands to be surveyed and sold in small tracts. Under the former law, it was impossible for a poor man to become a purchaser from Government—he was compelled to purchase from the speculator at an advanced price. But by the amendment, every poor man in the nation, if industrious, might become an independent freeholder; and sir, it is public history that thousands and thousands have become so, and the emigrant who now removes to the West from any part of the Union has the same privilege.—The benefit which has been derived by the industrious poor, from the successful effort of Gen. Harrison, is beyond the power of numbers to compute. Having accomplished these important objects in Congress, he resigned his seat and was appointed Governor of Indiana. He administered that Government twelve years, with such ability, benignity, and success, that all that portion of its present population, who resided there under his administration, look up to him as the political father of their State. We next find him representing the People in the Legislature of Ohio—then in the House of Representatives of the United States—afterwards in the Senate of the United States and lastly we see him the Ambassador of his Government at the Court of the haughty Bolivar. In all these stations he has received from the Government and the People the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant," and it may be added, this has been his *only* reward.

Suffer me to say here, that it is the settled and publicly expressed opinion of General Harrison, that no man, however great, wise, and good, should be re-elected President of these United States. To the prevalence of the opposite opinion, he ascribes most of the corruption and strife which have agitated and disgraced the nation, and I add, that if elected, he will enter on the duties of the office, having no griefs to avenge, and no obligations to fulfil, in relation to individuals.

And now, sir, what more can I add? I have attempted to throw a ray of light on the almost forgotten life of one of the most useful, virtuous, and patriotic citizens our country has ever produced. From an intimate and confidential acquaintance with him of more than forty years' standing, I can speak *ex cathedra.* The single fact, that, after he has held all these offices with abundant opportunities of accumulating wealth, at the expense of his country, he has retired to private life, comparatively poor, is enough to place him on a level with Aristides.

Had he nothing more to complain of but the blighting negligence of his own Government, which has compelled him, Cincinnatus like, to labor at the plough for the bread which feeds his family, it might be endured. But, sir, it is not so: malice has assailed his character, and thousands who know him not, have innocently yielded to it their assent. An attempt to refute charges against his bravery would be as insulting to him as it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Insinuations have been made injurious to his moral character; those who know him personally smile at the folly of such efforts; and let me say to all others, that a man of purer moral character does not inhabit our land. When every thing else fails, they proclaim at the top of their voices that he is an *imbecile old man.* Sir, I had the pleasure of taking him by the hand the morning I left home; scarcely a week passes in which I do not see and converse with him, and let me assure you and this assembly, and the American People, *that his mind is as vigorous, as active, and as discriminating, as it was in the meridian of his days; that he enjoys fine health, and all the bodily vigor and activity which belongs to a man of fifty-five or fifty-six.*

Now, sir, let me attempt to give utterance to the ecstacy of joy and delight which the transactions of this day have produced on my own mind. In common with all my associates in this imposing assembly, I feel that our country is redeemed and saved. The sounds of unity and concord, which strike the ear from every seat in this sacred temple—the united declaration of entire acquiescence in the result of our deliberations—the enthusiastic pledges tendered by every member of this august body, to devote himself heart and hand, to sustain the distinguished individuals we are about to present to the People as the men of our unanimous choice—the expression of joy on the face of so many aged and venerated patriots, who have finished their course in public life—who have long since crossed the meridian, are on their downward course, and will soon pass the horison, to be seen here no more; I say, sir, to hear such men testify their feelings of approbation, pledge their zealous efforts to advance the cause, and proclaim their confidence in its triumphant success, produce sensations which cannot be described. To hear the shouts of approbation—the enthusiastic promises of exertion, and the confident predictions of victory from the young and vigorous portion of this body, is enough to inspire the most confirmed stoic. In short, the entire manifestations of this day, so exciting, so cheering, have produced a general ecstacy of delight, of which those who have not witnessed the scene, and felt the threatened danger of disagreement in this body, as we have done, can form no conception. For one, I must say, that although I am near the termination of the prophetic number of days allotted for the life of man, I have never, in that long period, witnessed such an imposing spectacle. I am almost ready to repeat and apply to myself the pious exclamation of the good old Simeon.

Mr. President, is not this enough for one day? The great object which brought us here from every part of the Union is accomplished. That object was to produce unity and harmony of action in the great struggle we are on the eve of commencing—a struggle to save the liberty, the morals, and the happiness of the People, and to rescue the Constitution from the hands of profligate men, under whose management it is sinking to decay. This object, I repeat, has been gained. It is the opinion of every American, whose opinions have not been debased by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the National Administration, that an effort should be made to save the nation. That effort has now been made, and successfully made. The unity and zeal it has produced have accomplished half the victory already, and will consummate it hereafter. It is now manifest that we came here deeply impressed with the importance of the object at stake, which is nothing less than the perpetuity of the glorious Constitution bequeathed by our fathers. We all know, sir, that in such a struggle, in a contest for such a prize, we cannot afford to dispute and wrangle about minor matters; and we have therefore offered up our preferences on the altar of patriotism. This Convention has carried out its professions, that it seeks the prosperity and happiness of the whole Union, and that it contends for *principles* instead of men. Our choice has not been restricted for want of material. Among the Whigs and Conservatives of the country, there are a thousand enlightened patriots, honest, capable, and faithful, into whose hands we may safely commit the Executive Government of the country. From such men we have made our selection, and now give to the nation a united, unbroken pledge to support it. We cannot, therefore, despair, or permit our hopes to sink. There is talent and virtue enough in the nation to save it. After what we have accomplished, nothing is wanted but unity, energy and confidence; let these be put in requisition, and victory will perch upon our standard, the Constitution will be saved, the purity of its administration restored, and we will transmit it to our children as we received it from our fathers. I say we *will*, because every gentleman on this floor, old and young, stands pledged to redeem the promise.—Depend on it, sir, there is a conservative principle in the great mass of the American People, which may be called into successful action by united effort; and I am now fully persuaded, that victory will crown our efforts, since we have this day unfurled before the nation the Union flag, inscribed with the motto of the Hon. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, "Union, for the sake of the Union."

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice, since the opening of the Term, viz: Augustus Benners, of Newbern; William H. Lander, of Lincoln; M. London, of Wilmington; Jas. S. Smith, of Hillsborough; Alpheus C. Lindsay, of Guilford; William A. Jeffreys, of Franklin; Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall, of Guilford, and William W. Avery, of Burke, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Raleigh Register.

Gen. Wayne's Endorsement.—Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his letter to the Secretary at War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian Battle in 1792, said:

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 3.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Agreeably to notice given on Tuesday last, Mr. CALHOUN asked leave, and introduced a bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they are respectively situated. The bill was read by its title, and, on motion of Mr. C., referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Soon after—

Mr. CLAY (of Ky.) having given notice of his intention to move to introduce the copy-right bill, stated that he regretted that he was detained by indisposition this morning, and prevented from being present when the bill was introduced by the Senator from S. Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) for ceding the public lands to certain States within which they are situated. He had wished to suggest some other reference of it than to the Committee on the Public Lands; but, unless some Senator would move a reconsideration of the order of reference to that committee, he could not offer the suggestion which he wished to make.

[Mr. Southard moved the reconsideration, and Mr. Calhoun objecting to it without some satisfactory reason]—

Mr. CLAY went on to observe that, as the committee was constituted, four of its five members were from the new States.—He meant to offer no disrespect to them, but he must say that this was a measure which, disguised as it may be, and colourable as its provisions were, was, in effect, a donation of upwards of 100 millions of acres of the common property of all the States of this Union to particular States. He did not think it right that such a measure should be committed to the hands of Senators exclusively representing the donees. He thought that a committee ought to be constituted in which the old States should have a fuller and fairer representation. We should preserve, whatever we may do, the decorum of legislation, and not violate the decencies of justice.

Whilst up, Mr. Clay would be glad if the Senator would inform him whether the Administration is in favor or against this measure, or stands neutral and uncommitted. This inquiry he should not make if the recent relations between the Senator, who introduced this bill, and the head of the Administration continued to exist; but rumors, of which the city, the circles, and the press are full, assert that those relations are entirely changed, and have, within a few days, been substituted by others of an intimate, friendly, and confidential nature. And shortly after the time when this new state of things is alleged to have taken place, the Senator gave notice of his intention to move to introduce this bill. Whether this motion has or has not any connexion with that adjustment of former differences, the Public would, he had no doubt, be glad to know. At all events, it is important to know in what relation of support, opposition, or neutrality, the Administration actually stands to this momentous measure; and he (Mr. C.) supposed that the Senator from South Carolina, or some other Senator, would communicate the desired information.

Mr. CALHOUN said he had supposed that no man had as much occasion for delicacy in referring to political compromises as the Senator from Kentucky. That Senator had referred to some transaction in the political course of Mr. C. which had occurred some twelve or thirteen years ago, and had alluded to certain passages in which Mr. C. was accused of changing his political relations. But that Senator knew that it was others who had changed their relations to political subjects and political measures rather than Mr. C., who had followed less in regard to those subjects and measures than he was followed. The Senator was accustomed to have his example followed by others; but Mr. C. had not usually followed it, and especially would he not follow it now. But Mr. C's personal relations must of course follow his political relations. The Senator had now got the whole story, and Mr. C. trusted it would be satisfactory in regard to the rumors to which he had alluded.

Mr. C. found it impossible to move without giving occasion to accusations of changing his grounds. If he was against the Chief Magistrate, he was charged with changing his opinions. If he was in favor of him, he was then accused of changing his political relations. But *he* had not changed at all; he stood now where had always stood, and that was on the unchangeable purpose to bring back the Government to its original simplicity and economy. He, with others, had succeeded in expunging the whole of the Senator's American System, and other extravagances, so as to give the Government a chance of taking a fresh start. And it gave Mr. C. pleasure to say that the best part of the measures of the present Chief Magistrate were approved by Mr. C., and Mr. C. was happy of the opportunity of making these declarations, and he would stand to them. Nothing should prevent Mr. C. from supporting a man while he was politically right. The Senator from Kentucky had given the Government a wrong direction. Mr. C. had resisted the proceeding, and he should continue to do so, standing on the ground occupied by Mr. Jefferson and others of his class.

Mr. CLAY said he had understood the Senator as felicitating himself on the opportunity which had been now afforded him by Mr. C. of defining once more his political position; and Mr. C. must say that he had now defined it very clearly, and had apparently given it a new direction. The Senator now declared that all the leading measures of the present Administration had met his approbation, and should receive his support. It turned out, then, that the rumor to which Mr. C. had alluded was true, and that the Senator from South Carolina might be hereafter regarded as a supporter of this Administration, since he had declared that all its leading measures were approved by him, and should have his support.

As to the allusion which the Senator from South Carolina had made in regard to Mr. C's support of the head of another Administration, (Mr. Adams,) it occasioned Mr. C. no pain whatever. It was an old story which had long been sunk in oblivion, except when the Senator and a few others thought proper to bring it up. But what were the facts of the case? Mr. C. was then a member of the House of Representatives, to whom three persons had been returned, from whom it was the duty of the House to make a selection for the Presidency. As to one of those three candidates, he was known to be in an unfortunate condition, in which no one sympathized with him more than did Mr. C. Certainly the Senator from South Carolina did not. That gentleman was therefore out of the question as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and Mr. C. had consequently the only alternative of the illustrious individual at the Hermitage, or of the man who was now distinguished in the House of Representatives, and who had held so many public places with honor to himself, and benefit to the country. And if there was any truth in history, the choice which Mr. C. then made was precisely the choice which the Senator from South Carolina had urged upon his friends. The Senator himself had declared his preference of Adams to Jackson. Mr. C. made the same choice; and experience had approved it from that day to this, and would to eternity. History would ratify and approve it. Let the Senator from South Carolina make any thing out of that part of Mr. C's public career if he could. Mr. C. cared him.

The Senator had alluded to Mr. C. as the advocate of compromise. Certainly he was. This Government itself, to a great extent, was founded and rested on compromise. And to the particular compromise to which allusion had been made, Mr. C. thought no man ought to be more grateful for it than the Senator from South Carolina. But for that compromise, Mr. C. was not at all confident that he would have now had the honor to meet that Senator face to face in this National Capitol.

The Senator had said that his own position was that of State Rights. But what was the character of this bill? It was a bill to strip seventeen of the States of their rightful inheritance; to sell it all for a mess of pottage; to surrender it for a trifle—a mere nominal sum. The bill was, in effect, an attempt to strip and rob seventeen States of this Union of their property, and assign it over to some eight or nine of the States. If this was what the Senator called vindicating the rights of the States, Mr. C. prayed God to deliver us from all such rights and all such advocates.

Mr. CALHOUN said that the Senator from Kentucky entirely mistook the character of the bill. It was not only a State rights measure, but was indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the States, as the only measure that would well effect the object in view.

Having used the word *compromise*, Mr. C. felt bound to refer the Senator to that particular compromise; and the Senator had said in reply that if in any one should be thankful to him for that compromise——

[Mr. CLAY. Not to *me*.]

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator always claimed to be the author of that measure; and I am not in the smallest degree thankful to him for it. I knew he could not avoid it. I was his master on that occasion, and I forced it upon him. I wrote him, at one time half a dozen letters, saying that the Senator would be obliged to accede to a compromise. I will now explain all that. The effect of nullification is this: that, when a State interposes, the majority must sometimes yield to the minority. Those who came to have the smallest share of the plunder, in the majority, are sure to get away. In the American System, the constituents of the Senator formed a very small portion; they were rather of those that were plundered. At the time when Gen. Jackson occasioned the force bill, the Senator from Kentucky had lost the manufacturers; Gen. Jackson had supplanted him; and a Senator, not now present, was also in the way of succeeding him in that interest. The Senator from Kentucky was therefore shut on his back, and nothing would answer his own purpose but the compromise. It was with him either compromise or annihilation. It was necessary that either he or the American System should fall. It was not my desire to mention these things; but the Senator went out of his way to touch on delicate subjects, and I therefore felt myself compelled to make these statements. I have alluded to my letters on that occasion; and I predicted in them on the third day of the session that this question would terminate as it did.

Sir, I will go further. I pacified a portion of that compromise. It was his first proposition that should go out in 1842, proceeding in an equal portion for every year till 1850 per cent. And I will say further, that at the session before we nullified in South Carolina, I had others said that the question must be settled. It was seven years when I pacified on for its termination, and it would have been carried in that time but for certain circumstances. In regard to all, I yielded. [Mr. Preston knows why I did it, but I do not choose to state it here. And I should now have said nothing on this subject, if the Senator had been silent himself. But he has no gratitude on my part, and South Carolina owes him no gratitude. He acted under the necessity of the case. I, by acting for the sovereign State which I represent, compelled the Senator to break down the system at one decisive blow; and it is my opinion that it will bring back the Government to its original principle.

Mr. CLAY. I am sorry to be obliged to prolong this discussion. But I made no allusion to compromise till it was done by the Senator himself. I made no reference to the event of 1825, till he had made it; and I did not, in the most distant manner, allude to nullification; and it is extraordinary that the Senator himself should have introduced it, especially at a moment when he is uniting with the authors of the force bill, and of those measures which put down nullification.

The Senator says I was flat on my back, and that he was my master. Sir, I would not own him as my slave. He my master! and I compelled by him! And, as if it were impossible to go far enough in one paragraph, he refers to certain letters of his own to prove that I was flat on my back! and, that I was not only on my back, but another Senator and the President had robbed me! I was flat on my back, and unable to do any thing but what the Senator from South Carolina permitted me to do!

Sir, what was the case? I introduced the compromise in spite of the opposition of the gentleman who is said to have robbed me of the manufacturers. It met his uncompromising opposition. That measure had, on my part, nothing personal in it. But I saw the condition of the Senator from South Carolina and his friends. They had reduced South Carolina, by that unwise measure, (of nullification,) to a state of war; and I therefore wished to save the effusion of human blood, and especially the blood of our fellow-citizens. That was one motive with me; and another was a regard for that very interest which the Senator says I helped to destroy. I saw that this great interest had so got in the power of the Chief Magistrate, that it was evident that, at the next session of Congress, the whole protective system would be swept by the board. I therefore desired to give it at least a lease of years, and, for that purpose, I, in concert with others, brought forward that measure, which was necessary to save that interest from total annihilation.

But to display still further the circumstances in which the Senator is placed, he says, from that very day of the compromise, all obligations were cancelled that could, on account of it, rest on him, on South Carolina, and on the South. Sir, what right has he to speak in the name of the whole South? or even of South Carolina itself! For if history is to be relied upon, if we may judge of the future from the past, the time will come when the Senator cannot propose to be the organ even of the chivalrous and enlightened people of South Carolina.

Sir, I am not one of those who are looking out for what may ensue to themselves. My course is nearly run; it is so by nature, and so in the progress of political events. I have nothing to ask of the Senator, of the South, nor of South Carolina, nor yet of the country at large. But I will go, when I do go, or when I choose to go, into retirement, with the undying conviction that, for a quarter of a century, I have endeavored to serve and to save the country, faithfully and honorably, without a view to my own interest or my own aggrandizement; and of that delightful conviction and consciousness no human being nor all mankind can ever deprive me.

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator is in the habit of attacking me, and if I were not thus compelled to defend myself, I would pass over the whole matter. I rise now simply to supply some remarks which had escaped my memory, and they are a mere matter of history. I was opposed to Mr. Crawford as a candidate for the Presidency; and after my name was withdrawn, I took no part in the election. I was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and abstained from taking any part, and from all electioneering. When the election was decided, I saw the course which Mr. Adams was determined to take, and I then could not hesitate to take my stand in the way of resistance.

I do not know what induced the Senator from Kentucky to get up a discussion on this bill, and at this time. What his motives are for all this, he can best tell; but I feel these personal invectives as extremely unpleasant, and I would not introduce them. But when they are introduced, it is requisite that I should protect myself.

Mr. CLAY. One word. Does not the Senator feel that he himself brings his political character into debate? I simply made the inquiry (and I put it to Senators to say if such was the fact) to know whether this great measure, which involves in all about a thousand millions of the public lands—whether this measure had the sanction of the Administration or not. I did it in no way for the purpose of offence; and, by the way, I referred to a rumor which is afloat of new relations, public and political, with the head of the Administration, and stated that I would not have made the inquiry but for that fact. And is it not right, in regard to a great measure, to know whether or not it has the support of the Administration? He would at once have put an end to the discussion if he had simply said that he knew nothing of the views of the Administration, but had introduced this measure independently. But, instead of this, he gets in a passion because I referred to this rumor, and he concludes by saying that the greater part of the measures of the present Administration are approved, and that they will be supported, by him.

Mr. WALKER argued briefly to show that Mr. Clay ought already to have known the answer to his question, as Mr. Calhoun had long since introduced this measure, while he was yet opposed to the Administration. He also insisted that the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. GRUNDY said he had been formerly opposed to this bill, and should be so now. He therefore did not wish his vote at this time to be regarded as an indication that he was in favor of the bill.

Mr. ALLEN expressed himself in the same manner as Mr. Grundy.

Mr. PRESTON said this bill would have a paramount effect on the finances of the country. It was a question whether it would not increase taxation. In this view it was important, and Mr. P. therefore preferred that it should go to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. CALHOUN said the bill, as he had drawn it, would lead to no reduction of the revenue. It was not to go into operation till June, 1842, thus leaving it to adjust the tariff. He saw no reason why it should be taken from the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. WHITE said he was entirely ignorant of the contents of this bill; but if the reference should be reconsidered, the bill could then be read, and he would be better able to decide to which committee it was most appropriate.

Mr. CALHOUN called for the reading of the bill, which was read accordingly.

The question of reconsidering the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Public Lands was then put, and decided by yeas and nays in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Betts, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dickson, Knight, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Porter, Ruggles, Southard, Wall, White, of Tenn.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Grundy, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Morton, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Strange, Tappan, Walker, White, of Ind., Williams, Wright, Young—28.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The President's levee was crowded, yesterday, by the *elite* of the city, and he appeared in remarkably good spirits, with a smile and shake of the hand for the faithful and unfaithful—the latter having decidedly the advantage of numbers—in fact, the Whig gentlemen formed nearly two-thirds of the company present, during the period of my stay, which was about an hour and a half. Mr. Clay was in one corner of the East Room, receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends, and Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Scott were roaming at large, attracting the gaze of all the passers. The most observed among the foreigners, was Baron de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, with his large mustachios, and dressed in scarlet, which was literally loaded with gold lace and embroidery—his betrothed was not present; she is a Miss Williams, and daughter of one of the Departments' Clerks. For the first time, these half a dozen years, the Nullifiers turned out in a body, headed by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, and I was gratified in observing Messrs. Pickens, Holmes, Thompson, and every Carolinian in town, except Mr. Preston, present.

I have heard an excellent *jeu d'esprit* of Mr. P., by the way, which, as it cuts both sides, may as well be told. A distinguished Senator was remarking to Mr. Preston, that from the present position of parties, he was not able to ascertain to what class he (Mr. P.) belonged, and as the remark implied a question, the South Carolina Senator replied, that before leaving home, he had witnessed an amusing scene, which fully illustrated his present position: two negroes, one a slave and the other free, were engaged in a violent quarrel, concerning the merits of their respective situations; towards the close of the argument, the slave exclaimed that his antagonist was a rascal, thief, good for nothing, &c.; and, to cap the climax of opprobrium, said he, "and besides, you d—d nigger, *you aint got no master*."

The Extremes Met.—We learn from Washington, that on the day after Christmas, Mr. Calhoun, for the first time since he was expelled from the confidence of Gen. Jackson by Mr. Van Buren, made a visit to the White House!! JOHN C. CALHOUN making a visit not of form merely, but of friendship, to *MARTIN VAN BUREN!* What a tide of recollections is awakened by this little incident? This alone was wanting to damn Mr. Calhoun to everlasting infamy. If he had been only the *political* opponent (no matter how bitter) of the President we could have forgiven him, but we know that he bore to him the most remorseless *personal* rancor; for he regarded him as the *conspirator* who had alienated Gen. Jackson's affections from him. And now he "licks the hand" once "raised to spill his blood!"

In contemplating Mr. Calhoun's suicidal course, the following passage from one of Junius's Letters to the DUKE OF GRAFTON, occurs to us with vivid force:

"What then my Lord, is to be the event of all the sacrifices you have made to your own unfortunate ambition! What is it, for which you have abandoned the earliest political connections of your youth, and all those honorable engagements by which you once solicited, and might have still preserved, the esteem of your country? *Have you secured no recompence for such a waste of honor? Unhappy man! what party will receive the common deserter of all parties?*"—*Raleigh Register.*

The snow in the Western parts of Berkshire county Mass., is said to be from 3½ to 4 feet deep on a level—which is without a parrallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

FOREIGN.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship England, at New York, brings London and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 7th December.

The complexion of the commercial intelligence is as well as was expected, and better. Cotton is rather lower, but that was expected, and so is a still further decline. Information respecting American stocks from the letters of the principal London bankers shows a distinct change for the better.

The London Spectator, under date of Saturday, December 7, 12 o'clock, states that "an arrangement has been concluded between the Messrs. Rothschild and the agent of the United States Bank, by which the said firm have contracted to advance £1,000,000 sterling upon the deposite of State stocks, to the same amount of issues and debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the price of these debentures has been fixed at 94, with 2 per cent. commission, and they are redeemable at par in two years."

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note to the British Minister at Lisbon, says, "Her Majesty's Government cannot by any means admit the right, which the British Government arrogates by virtue of the bill presented to Parliament, to give the instructions to which his lordship alludes for the capture and disposal of vessels found trading in slaves under the Portuguese flag, and south of the Equator."

London, Dec. 3.—The accounts from the United States by the Great Western leave no doubt whatever of the ability of the New York banks to sustain specie payments; and this, having now been put sufficiently to the test, is received here as a favoral le omen for the establishment of a better state of things in that country, and of the renewal of trade with it by Great Britain, not perhaps to the extravagant state of it lately existing, but to such an extent as it ought to attain, and is consistent with safe and regular returns for it. We shall take no more State stocks from the Americans as remittances for a very long time, because importers, finding no vent for them at home, will no longer receive them in payment, but they will send to us and Europe generally cotton, tobacco, corn, and other produce, quite equal to, if not much better than, specie. Large remittances of this kind are said to have arrived by the Great Western, consisting chiefly of the bills drawn against large shipments of corn to France, but which will be available as an instrument for rectifying the exchanges in this country. Further large orders of the same kind were sent out by the British Queen, it having become a great Government object in France, as a means of safety against popular tumults, to secure the most abundant stock of grain, for which America presented the best market.

London, Dec. 4.—The shares of the United States Bank were done to-day to some extent at £16 10s. This is better by 10s, per share than they were previously quoted.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson have returned to town from their tour in the North of England.

FRANCE.

French defeat in Algiers.—It appears that the Emir, Abdel Kader, with the Arabs and native troops, has declared war on and defeated the French army in Algiers, with considerable loss. It was a surprise, and a severe and sanguinary one; by all the accounts we read. Hostilities commenced on the 17th November, and continued till the 24th, the date of the Marshal's latest despatch. Success almost uniformly attended the arms of the Emir. His troops, according to the correspondent of Galignani's Messenger, had burnt several farms, massacred many people, and entirely swept away several posts. It was reported that they had cut off 350 heads.

The French papers breathe war and vengeance.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—Dec. 6.

Upland Cotton 6¼ to 8d. Sales of the week 22 800 bales, a decline of ½d. since the last accounts.

The Queen's Husband.—The marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen of England will confer upon him no official power whatever. "He will have," says the London Spectator, "rank without duties, riches without labor," yet he will be "a gilded puppet who can perform no action becoming an elevated birth and exalted station; who can follow no pursuit worthy of a warrior or a statesman; whose entire importance is reflected; and who can avow no opinion (except, perhaps, on an article of dress, a piece of furniture, or a horse,) even though the fate and character of his wife be at stake, without violating the Constitution of the country that has adopted him."

The blood royal—that sublimated quintessence of power incorporate—cannot be communicated except by the transmission of inheritance. When William the Third ascended the throne it was not as husband of Mary, the daughter of the abdicated monarch, but by a violation of the Constitution deliberately committed by Parliament—in other words, by a revolution. When he was, at first, invited to assume the Government as regent in behalf of his wife, the high spirited Hollander refused—he would be every inch a king, or nothing. Prince Albert, it appears, has no such scruples—he is willing to be even less than a regent. Yet his influence as the Queen's husband may be very great, ex-officially.

"The representations and advice of Ministers," says the Spectator, "will avail little against the wishes and arguments of a beloved spouse; and the deliberations of the nuptial couch—if, as is ardently hoped, harmony, tenderness, and love attend it—will probably be found infinitely more efficacious than those of the council board. Happily the destinies of England do not depend upon the will of any two human beings; but if Prince Albert be endowed with great intellectual attainments, sagacity, and firmness, united with ambition, he may, nevertheless, have immense influence in this country, and may become the instrument of great good, or almost irremediable evil."

The marriages of Queens regent in England are said to have been generally of short duration, an historical fact, however, which need not be regarded as ominous. Queen Mary's union with Philip lasted only four years, and William the Third became a widower in less than six years after his accession. Victoria's husband, by virtue of his marriage, will be created a Duke and a Privy Counsellor, a Field Marshall, &c.; he will be authorized to quarter the arms of England, but he will not take precedence of Dukes of the blood royal. The Spectator estimates his probable allowance from Parliament at £30,000 a year, which is considered very moderate; but which the Prince, no doubt, will find somewhat more ample than the income of his German principality.

National Intelligencer.—This old Journal, acknowled by *all* parties to be the best paper in the Union, entered upon the New Year in an enlarged form and beautiful dress.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK January 7.

The Butt-enders and rowdies of this city continue their revelries. They attempted the exercise of the largest liberty upon the Sun newspaper by assaulting its proprietor, in order to force an advertisement into his paper. At the Franklin Theatre last night, where there was a species of a ball, they stripped the manager, and then beat him and ran away.

The poor of the City are in a deplorable condition. Our alms-house is overrun. The city hospitals are full. There is a great deal of sickness abroad, caused by the want of proper food, and from suffering in cold and miserable tenements.

Of business we have none. There is nothing doing. Even the journeymen printers now find it impossible to obtain employ. Nearly all book publishing is given up. Masons, mechanics, &c. suffer much. There has not been a time, probably, since the war, when there was such a stagnation of all employ; and this is one great cause of our numerous riots an abundant police reports.

As the certain news of the nomination only reached town last evening, we are not permitted to enlarge our remarks at present. We trust we have said enough to make the position of the Whigs of Tennessee understood abroad. They ask to join their brethren in other States in the good work of giving to an oppressed and abused people, a WHIG PRESIDENT: and if vigilance, activity, union, and indomitable perseverance, under the popular banner which has been unfurled at Harrisburg, can secure our Electoral vote, Tennessee will again take her place in the gallaxy of Whig States. At least in the language of a veteran hero of the late war,—"WE'LL TRY."

Nashville (Tenn.) Whig.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

The Committees.—In the organization of the Committees, the Speaker has given general satisfaction to all parties. It was expected that the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Foreign Affairs, would be given to the Administration. This was right under the circumstances. The Administration are responsible for the great measures of Government, and our negotiations with foreign countries. Opposition majorities on those Commitees might have produced only embarrassment, as their business is more intimately related to the Executive than that of most others.

The Committees on public expenditures of all sorts, are decidedly favorable to the people. They are all of the Opposition, and will hold the Government to strict accounts and economical habits.

Of the thirty-three Committees appointed by the Speaker, *twenty-two* have Whig chairmen. Last year under the loco-foco administration of Mr. Polk, it was just the reverse.

Old Members of Congress.—Mr. C. F. Mercer, of Virginia, who has just resigned his seat has been in Congress since 1817, (22 years,) having been elected 10 times. Mr. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, who is called "the father of the House," being the oldest member, was first in the House in 1815, twenty-four years since.

Mr. John W. Taylor, of New York, was in Congress 20 years; Mr. Newton, of Virginia, 30 years: Mr. John Randolph, about 26 years; Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, 38 years; Mr. S. Smith, of Maryland 39 years; Mr. Findlay, of Pennsylvania, 28 years; the latter four in both Houses.

National Intelligencer.

Whig and Tory.—These terms are daily coming into more general use to designate the two great parties of the country. They are the most appropriate, and more truly and accurately characterize the two parties than any others which can be employed. *Whig* is the foe to *Executive* Supremacy and the friend of popular rights and a limited *Executive*. *Tory* is directly the reverse. The *Executive* cannot be too powerful for him—An omnipotent *Executive* is his beau ideal of a perfect Government.

Let the *Whigs*, whenever they speak of their opponents, honour them with their appropriate appellation of *Tories*.

Richmond Whig.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 28.

On Thursday of last week a party of Indians attacked a wagon on the Federal road, near the Ocilla river, fired on the driver and guard, wounding two men and killing another.

On Saturday night last, the dwelling of Maj. J. S. Taylor, about six miles from Monticello, was attacked by Indians and burnt to the ground. The family made their escape.—*Floridian.*

HORSES for sale

BY JOHN McARN, cheap if applied for in a few days.—

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, well formed, fine action, and superior bottom, gentle in harness; a good family Horse.

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, uncommon gentle and true, first rate action and bottom, a fine family Horse.

1 pair bay Horses, each 4 years old, gentle in harness, well formed, fast trotters.

1 grey Pony, 5 years old, a good racker.

2 beautiful blood Fillies, the pedigrees of which the following is a copy, signed by G. W. Rutledge of Tennessee, and certified by the Clerk of the County Court of Sullivan:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, } *Sullivan County.* }

This will certify, that the grey filly sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was 3 years old last June, and sired by the thorough bred horse Rockingham, one of the best bred sons of Old Sir Archy, and full brother to the renowned race horses Betsey and John Richards. The dam of the above grey filly was sired by Potomac, grand dam by Packolete, great grand dam by old Gallatin, the best son of imported Bedford, out of a Janus mare, &c.

Blountsville, Nov. 4th, 1839.—This is to certify, that the Black Filly Black Bird, sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was raised by me. She was 3 years old last May, and got by the celebrated Janus horse Sir Alfred. Sir Alfred is considered the best getter of quarter race horses that has ever stood in Tennessee. He is the most powerful horse I have ever seen. The dam of the above Filly was a well bred Janus mare, and ran many races when young successfully. She was 23 years old when she bred the above Filly, and I am of the opinion that this Filly will make as fast a nag for one quarter of a mile as has ever been raised in this country for many years. It has not been more than six weeks since she was first haltered and broke. She has never been run.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1840. 80tf

Bank of the State.—One of the Bye-Laws for the government of the Bank of the State requires that, at the general meeting of the Stockholders, a Report shall be made setting forth the amount of indebtedness, as well of Directors, as of Stockholders who are not Directors. At the recent meeting of Stockholders, such a Report was made, and it appeared that out of a debt due the Principal Bank of $714,000, only $23,000 are owing by Stockholders, of which $7,000 are due from Directors, and $16,000 from Stockholders, not Directors. A parallel to this can be found, we imagine, but in few Banking Institutions.—*Raleigh Register.*

Who wants better evidence!

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy, in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selma, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United State and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 80-ly

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

The undersigned, finding the increased and increasing duties of his public and private employments too burdensome, has associated with himself, as Joint Editor of the Observer, E. S. ZEVELY, Esq., formerly Editor of the "Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot." Mr. Zevely is a native North Carolinian, ardently attached to her people and her institutions, a thorough Whig, and a practised writer, from whose talents and experience we hope to derive important aid.

Letters on business relating to this paper will be addressed to Messrs. HALE & ZEVELY, Editors, &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 13, 1840.

THE RAIL ROAD.—In answer to repeated inquiries, on the subject, we have the pleasure of stating, that we have just had a conversation with Mr. Colton, the Agent, who has just returned from a short tour, and who expresses the strongest confidence of success.

The following letter is from a gentleman of high character in the West, and contains some views which, though not designed for publication, we cannot withhold from our readers. Without expressing any preference for one route over another, (for we have formed none,) we hazard nothing in saying, that the people of Fayetteville are not opposed to the route spoken of, or to any other route. They want the road, and it is a matter of comparative indifference to them by what route it reaches the West. Let that be determined by the amount of subscriptions along the several routes.

"————, January 2, 1839.

"*Dear Sir:* Mr. McRae was in this place on yesterday, and left this morning for Salisbury. Owing to the exceeding inclemency of the weather, he has not been able to make a fair trial of what can be done. He has passed through the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and Davie, and appointed meetings of the people, commencing in Salem on the 3d, he will take the rounds; but I fear from present indications he will fall far short of $150,000. Rowan has subscribed $12,000. Davie $8,000,—the two may be counted safely at $25,000. The amounts in the other counties, including Chatham and Randolph, will depend entirely upon the location of the road. If the ridge route is selected, and proper exertions are made, liberal subscriptions can be obtained in all these counties; if it is not, they may be thrown out of the calculation. Mr. McRae has become so fully satisfied of this, that he has written to the Governor, urging the propriety of an immediate survey of this route, and requested me to write to the Governor upon the same subject, and also to some of my friends in Fayetteville. He says the invariable reply to his applications is, "I would subscribe if I was certain the road would take the ridge." He answers, "the location will depend upon the vote of the Stockholders;" the replication is, "the people of Fayetteville must be opposed to this route, or Major McNeill would have examined it." You can see from this how the matter stands. It is probable you are not informed of the fact, that there is a ridge route, and that McNeill only surveyed it in part. His "upper survey" pursues this route, passing near Asheborough, and then to a place called New Market, about three miles from Deep River; it then turns South and strikes the Yadkin below Flat Swamp Creek. "*The ridge*" runs from New Market North West to Dobson's Cross Roads, in Stokes county, about twelve miles from Salem; it then turns South West, between Muddy Creek and Abbott's Creek, and strikes the River a little above Beard's Bridge. You can follow this ridge to Fayetteville *without crossing a branch or a single hill.* It is also a fact, that at this point the Yadkin is nearer the Catawba than at any other place, and you can follow a ridge from river to river, about thirty miles, *without crossing a branch or a hill.*

"It is strange that these natural advantages should heretofore have been overlooked, more especially as this route passes through the richest section of the West.

"————, who takes a deep interest in the enterprise, concurs with me in advising that an Engineer should be procured immediately to examine this ridge; a report from him will impart new life and animation, and I believe we can then go ahead!"

"————, who is a practical engineer, and whose opinions upon such matters I have great confidence in, has no doubt that a road can be constructed upon this route for at least $200 000 less than upon either the lower or the upper route surveyed by McNeill."

THE COALITION.—The reader's attention will be attracted to the caustic debate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, in which the latter declares that his personal relations must follow his political relations. These being friendly to the Administration, he is now to be regarded as a personal and political ally of Mr. Van Buren. Those who have admired Mr. Calhoun personally, whilst they repudiated his politics, must be grieved at this most remarkable of all his changes. For ourselves, we little expected it, when, at the extra Session in 1837, we defended him against the charge of going over to the Tories, having had the best authority for saying that he held the Administration in utter contempt, and intended to support it only on the single subject of the currency, on which it had adopted his own long cherished views. We grieve to say, that in our opinion, his personal ambition has got the better of his principles; and we have not the least doubt, that when he shall have served the purposes of the Tories, and they can either do without him, or cannot do *with* him, they will again denounce him. He is not in congenial company. Benton is the man for the Buttenders.

As to the measure which signalized the perfecting of the coalition, we cannot employ a milder term than that it would be a *robbery of the old States*. The Public Lands belong to *all* the States, and any attempt to appropriate the whole to the benefit of a few States, without the consent of all the owners, is robbery. Whatever our Senators and Representatives may say, North Carolina will never consent to give up her right—a right heretofore asserted by *all parties*. Will the Tory party in this State venture on so bold a step!

But there is another important view of the subject. The President and Secretary of the Treasury both speak of the impossibility, without rigid economy, of making the revenue meet the expenses of government. If this is the case *now*, how will the government get along after 1842, when the Lands shall have been given away, and the Tariff reduced, as it will be, materially, by the further operation of the Compromise act? Take away three millions of the sum now derived from Lands, and as much more from Duties, and where will the revenue come from? There is an intimation at the close of the debate, by Mr. Calhoun, that the Tariff is to be raised again. His bill, he said, would lead to no reduction of the revenue, because "it was not to go into operation till June, 1842, LEAVING TIME TO ADJUST THE TARIFF"—in other words, to raise the Tariff.

So it appears, that not only are the old States to be robbed of their lands, but the South is to be robbed by means of another Tariff! We ask the people to mark the quarter from which this proposition comes.

WHO IS IT?—The National Intelligencer mentions a rumor that the office of Attorney General, vacated by Mr. Grundy, is to be filled by a North Carolinian. The general opinion here seems to be, that Senator Strange is the citizen alluded to.

HARRISON AND TYLER.—The papers from all parts of the Country bring the most cheering accounts of the perfect union of the Whigs in favor of the nomination. We are particularly pleased to hear the Whigs of Virginia and Tennessee pledge their states to the Hero and Statesman. We have every reason to think that North Carolina will be found acting with them in November next.

The glorification which the Tory Convention at Raleigh is said to have made over one Calhoun man who then took the oath of allegiance, is evidence of the critical condition in which they find themselves.

P. S. The Whig members of the Virginia Legislature, to the number of 65, had a meeting on Wednesday last, and unanimously adopted resolutions approving of the nomination, and pledging their efforts for its success.

SMUGGLING THE MAIL.—In our abstract of Congressional proceedings, given to-day, will be found resolutions calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate a full explanation of a matter which has excited no little stir at Baltimore and Philadelphia. The facts of the case appear to be, that since the recent dispute between the Postmaster General and the Rail Road Company, which resulted in a disagreement as to the compensation for carrying the mail between these two cities, and since the mail has been forwarded between Baltimore and Philadelphia by way of York, Lancaster, &c., a letter mail *in a trunk* has been daily forwarded ("smuggled") by special messengers on the old line! The attention of the agents of the company was attracted to it by the fact, that letters were ready for distribution at the Post Offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore soon after the arrival of their train of cars at the two places, and hours in advance of the mail line. They made the necessary investigations, and being satisfied of the fact, took occasion to *refuse* to carry the suspicious trunk as baggage.

In reply to the call of the House, Mr. Kendall, through the official organ, asserts his right to make use of the Rail Road Company's property without apprising them of his doing so. It is his purpose, however, he states, "to take the proper advice as to what the rights of the Government are in this matter, and then to assert them by lawful means." The object of Mr. Kendall, in this affair, was plainly to divert the attention of business men in Philadelphia and New York from his new route via York, Pa., by giving them their letters at the usual time, and thus smother, if possible, the complaints which were daily growing louder, of the confusion which his new mis-arrangement had brought about. And whatever may be the powers conferred upon the Postmaster General in this respect by law, it is well remarked that "the case is one in which, in the Court of conscience, he would be non-suited with exemplary damages and costs."

The subject of the following article is one that interests the whole Cape Fear country, as every thing does that facilitates our internal or external trade. As such it will enlist the exertions of the citizens of Fayetteville, in any measures deemed proper by our friends at Wilmington, either of memorial or, otherwise. We learned at Wilmington, a few days ago, that the benefits of the works were just beginning to be fully realized, and that all may be lost for want of the finishing stroke.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

We would call the serious attention of this community, and particularly that part of it engaged in the concerns of trade and commerce, to the condition of the Cape Fear River below the Town. *Something must be done with it, and that speedily, or the trade of the place cannot be carried on.* In order that the public may better understand the condition of the works on the river, and the necessity that exists for their being still prosecuted, we present the following sketch of their present state. In accordance with the plan of a skilful Engineer, it was intended to construct jettees nearly on a line from the eastern and western shores, about a mile above Campbell's Island, approaching to within 500 feet of each other, in order to turn the great body of water into that channel. A jettee was also to be run from the western point of Campbell's Island to the main land. These jettees have all been built with the exception of a space of about 150 feet near the centre of the western jettee, above alluded to, and here is the main difficulty.—This unfinished space in consequence of its being more central to the western portion of the river, than the channel of 500 feet between the two jettees, has become the medium of passage for the larger body of water, at every ingress and egress of which there is a current of great rapidity—gradually undermining and injuring the works already constructed. It is thus evident to the most casual observer, that, not only is the original object aimed at—the compressing the current of the river within a space of 500 feet—not in a way of being accomplished, but the works now up are likely to be rendered worse than useless.

The appropriation made for these works at the Session of Congress of 1837-'38, was expended in October last, and as there was no appropriation for the purpose at the last session, operations were of course suspended, leaving things in the state here described. The necessity then of further aid from the Government is very obvious. That great good to the river has resulted from the expenditures made on the works now suspended, has been on several occasions heretofore shown, and ample and conclusive evidence on that point is attainable at any moment.

It is plain that this is a matter of interest to all that extensive district of country which looks to Wilmington for a market, and as an outlet for its surplus products. It is however, more immediately connected with the interests of this Town, and in that view of the case, we would suggest that some mode be adopted of giving expression to the opinion of the place.

MESSRS. STANLY AND BYNUM.—A most undignified quarrel took place in the House a few days ago between these members from N. C. Mr. Bynum applied the epithet "*bullies*" to Messrs. Jenifer and Stanly, who called upon him for an explanation. He replied, that he only meant "*political champions.*" Mr. Jenifer appeared satisfied with this; but Mr. Stanly went on to say, that he had once insulted Mr. Bynum, who threatened to call upon him for satisfaction, but had failed to do so, though a year had since elapsed; that he had told his friends, when he first entered Congress, that he would hold any one personally responsible who should introduce Bynum to him; that he was ashamed of him as a colleague; that Bynum was a beggar for his life, (alluding to his duel with Jenifer in 1836, in which Bynum twice fired before the word was given, and thereby forfeited his life, according to the duelling code,) &c. &c.

These are disgraceful scenes.

CONGRESS.—In the House on Saturday 4th inst., Mr. Ramsey asked leave to present a petition from certain citizens of the third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, complaining that their rights had been violated by permitting a gentleman to take his seat in the House who was not entitled to such seat. The petition was read, but the proposition to suspend the rule for its consideration was lost, 118 to 67.

A debate then arose on the question submitted on the preceding day by Mr. W. Thompson, to reconsider the vote ordering the printing of 5000 extra copies of the map of the seat of war in Florida, accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, which resulted in its re-consideration and laying upon the table.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, wished to introduce a resolution to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President, providing for *one* term only;—leave was not granted.

Mr. Jamieson, of Mo., then announced to the House the demise (at home) of his colleague, Hon. Albert G. Harrison. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Monday, in the Senate, after the presentation and appropriate reference of various petitions, &c., and Reports of Committees, Mr. Clay introduced a bill to amend the several acts in relation to the copyright system;—Read twice and referred. The appropriation bill for 1840 was read three times and passed.

Mr. Benton made a speech of two hours, on the resolution introduced by him a few days before, in relation to the assumption of State debts; soon after which, upon motion of Mr. Lumpkin, the resolution was laid on the table and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Calhoun, of Mass., announced the death of the Hon. Jas. C. Alvord, his colleague; made a short address, and offered the usual resolutions, upon the adoption of which the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, after the usual morning business, of slight import, Mr. Grundy moved to take up the resolutions of Mr. Benton, laid on the table yesterday, in regard to the General Government assuming the debts of the respective States, &c. They were accordingly taken up, and Mr. G. moved their reference to a select committee of seven. Some conversation ensued between Messrs. Lumpkin, Grundy and Preston, which resulted in referring the resolutions as desired by Mr. Grundy.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida by collections of armed settlers. The bill was advocated at length by Mr. Benton, and opposed by Messrs. Tappan and Preston. The bill being still under consideration, the Senate (after an executive session) adjourned.

In the House, members branched out into a lengthy debate respecting the contested election in New Jersey, introduced by Mr. Campbell of S. C., by offering the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That all papers or other testimony in possession of or within the control of this House, in relation to the late election in New Jersey for Representatives in the 26th Congress of the United States, be referred to the Committee of Elections, with instructions to inquire and report who are entitled to occupy, as members of this House, the five contested seats from that State.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be served on John B. Aycrigg, John P. B. Maxwell, Wm. Halsted, Chas. C. Stratton, Thos. Jones Yorke, Peter D. Vroom, Ephiemen Dickerson, Wm. R. Cooper, Dan'l. B. Ryall, and Joseph Kille, all citizens of New Jersey, claiming to be Representatives from that State in this Congress; and that the service be made upon each gentleman personally, or by leaving a copy at his usual residence.

Various substitutes and amendments to this were offered and discussed, in which many members participated, continuing until 4 o'clock, when (the question still pending) the House adjourned, Mr. Duncan having the floor.

On Wednesday, in Senate, some proceedings were read with respect to the Missouri and Iowa boundary, upon a memorial from the Legislative Council of Iowa, presented by the Vice President. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill making appropriations for the removal of the raft in Red River, was read a third time, and after some debate, finally passed.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cooper of Pa. endeavored to offer a resolution directing the Postmaster General to report to the House the terms of the late arrangement for transporting the mail by a circuitous route from Baltimore to Philadelphia; and also whether the mail has been clandestinely and fraudulently conveyed on the old or direct route, after the refusal of the Department to enter into a contract on that route.

But Mr. Duncan claimed the floor, and continued his speech on the New Jersey case till 3 o'clock. Mr. Botts then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the Senate, after having severally read and passed sundry unimportant bills of a private nature, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida. The measure proposed was further opposed by Messrs. Crittenden and Preston, and advocated by Mr. Pierce, and on motion of Mr. Strange, (the subject still being up.) the Senate adjourned.

The House, after considerable debate, postponed until Friday the Senate's bill making certain appropriations for the removal of Red River Raft.

A memorial from sundry American merchants in Canton, China, praying for a naval force to protect their persons and property, and also for an agent duly authorised to make a commercial treaty with that Empire, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The New Jersey contested election case being the first in order, Mr. Botts of Va. being entitled to the floor, addressed the House at great length on the subject of the contested election generally. Mr. Randolph of N. J., also went into a detailed history of the entire New Jersey case; quoting documents and calling for the reading of affidavits until near 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—New year's eve, and New year's day in New York, were marked by the most disgraceful scenes which have ever occurred in this country. Bands of rowdies paraded the streets, insulting and beating men and women, attacking houses, breaking furniture, &c. A large number of these young men attacked a house where a German society had a ball. After a scuffle they were expelled, but returned in greater force, and in endeavoring to break open the doors, were fired on; the leader, a notorious profligate named John Armstrong, was killed, and several others wounded. Another gang was also fired on, but without any fatal result. A female in Ann street was violently seized, dragged across the street, stripped almost naked, and her person exposed and brutally beaten. "As a gentleman and his wife, (she being far advanced in pregnancy,) were passing along Bayard street, near the Bowery, towards their homes, after the purchase of some confections and other articles for New Year's day—some 15 or 20 young ruffians held the husband, while others seized the lady from her husband's arms, dragged her across the street, stripped up her garments, and after beating her bare body, and treating her in the most infamous manner, amidst her cries and screams of murder, dragged her back to her husband again, and cried out, there, take your old prostitute."

GEN. HARRISON DENOUNCED BY THE ABOLITIONISTS!—In making the following extract from the Emancipator, the great Abolition organ, we take occasion to remark, that the Tory papers have made much ado about the manner in which the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention was received by the Abolitionists, pretending that they were delighted with it, &c. Now the truth is, that not one word, so far as we have seen, has been uttered by that party in approbation of the nomination, though they have rejoiced exceedingly that Mr. Clay was *not* nominated. Gratification at the defeat of Mr. Clay, who had so recently, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, "put down abolition," was natural to abolitionists. They were embittered against him, and therefore they rejoiced. But they did not say one word in approbation of Harrison. They knew that he, too, was against them. And they now give utterance to their feelings towards him in the following article, denouncing Harrison as even more odious to them than Van Buren:

FROM THE EMANCIPATOR.

"*General Harrison.*—Many have supposed that it might be expedient for the Executive Committee to interrogate General Harrison, now that he is the recognised candidate for the Presidency, with some prospect of election, to learn his views with respect to the abolition of slavery. But where is the use? It is true, we rejoice in the rejection of Henry Clay because he is a slaveholder and a defender of slavery. Gen. Harrison, we know, is not a slave-holder; neither is Mr. Van Buren. But no one thinks it necessary to interrogate Mr. Van Buren. Why? Because his principles are known to be in favor of the ascendancy of the SLAVE POWER. But are those of General Harrison any less so? He is the man of his party, and that party have shown the absoluteness of their subserviency, by nominating a slave-holder, a peculiarly bigoted devotee of slavery, on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, and now by electing a nullifying slave-holder, from slave-breeding Virginia, for Speaker.

But we submit, further, that Gen. Harrison's *principles* are already well known by his deeds, of which we find the following summary in the Rochester Freeman:

"In December, 1802, while Governor of Indiana Territory, he was president of a convention of the people of that Territory, held at Vincennes, and transmitted to Congres a memorial of the convention, praying that the sixth article of the 'Ordinance of '87,' which prohibited slavery there, *might be suspended.* (See American State Papers, 1803.) His efforts to make Indiana a slave State were prosecuted for years while he was Governor of that Territory.

"In 1819, February 16, Gen. Harrison voted, as a member of the House of Representatives, *against* a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery in Missouri, and *against* a clause for the further emancipation (at 25) of slaves born within the State. Two days afterwards he voted *against* a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into Arkansas, and *against* the future emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas.

"So basely did he bow to slavery, that even Ohio was shocked. He was indignantly rejected at the next Congressional election in 1822. The National Intelligencer of October 20, 1822, says: 'It is confirmed to us, that Mr. Gazely is elected in opposition to General Harrison. A friend informs us, which we are sorry to learn, that he was opposed particularly on account of his adherence to that principle of the Constitution which secures to the People of the South their pre-existing rights.' It seems, then that Gen. Harrison claimed for the South the *right* to fasten slavery upon any soil which the nation might have or purchase.

"He has had but little opportunity to act in a public capacity upon the subject of slavery since that time, but an address from his political friends in Virginia, in 1836, says 'he is sound to the core on the subject of slavery.'"

Under the circumstances, we submit that conscientious abolitionists are bound to regard the two parties and their candidates as standing precisely on the same ground—that of unlimited subserviency to the dominion of the SLAVOCRACY. It is true, General Harrison's personal demonstrations are less recent than Mr. Van Buren's, but they are much stronger; for Mr. Van Buren helped to send Rufus King to the United States Senate to oppose slavery in Missouri, and he has never attempted to *extend* slavery to regions where it was already abolished. And, further, the demonstrations of the Harrison party are more recent than those of the other. And if it said that we should give the old General a chance to repent of his pro-slavery, we reply, that it belongs to the man who repents to exhibit his own repentance. Certainly there are no circumstances in the case which warrant the slightest presumption in favor of his repentance. Let him or his friends, if they choose, show wherein his views now differ from his actions in 1802, and 1819, and 1836. And in default of this, let the friends of human rights come at once to the conviction that the cause they have espoused is by Divine Providence entrusted to their own guardianship, and that for its success or failure their country and posterity will hold them responsible."

ANOTHER BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The Tories are to hold a National Convention at Baltimore on the 4th of March, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The object, we suppose, is, to thrust out Col. Johnson, and to settle whether Polk, or Forsyth, or King, or Buchanan, is to succeed him. The Colonel will not retire peaceably, and they mean to force him out.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Letters from Boston state that the votes for Governor have been counted, and that Morton (Tory Abolitionist) is elected by *four* votes. Both branches of the Legislature are Whig.

TEXAS.—The combined Texan and Federal forces have captured Matamoras, from the Mexicans, after a severe battle—80 or 90 of the Texans, alone, being killed.

The nomination of the Harrisburg Convention, we perceive, has been received with the most enthusiastic acclamation by the Whigs throughout the State of Ohio, and been warmly responded to in all parts of the country.

The dwelling house of Col. Samuel W. Davies, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio, was recently destroyed by fire.

A Post Office has been established at Bear Branch, Duplin county, N. C.—John Carr, Postmaster.

The Post Office at Long Branch, in this county, has been discontinued.

Wm. Allen has been appointed Postmaster at Lanesborough, Anson county, N. C.

Letter to the Editor, dated

"ANSON COUNTY, January 6.

"*Dear Sir:* It may be some gratification to you to learn that, although disappointed in the result of the Harrisburg Convention, and for a short time brought to a pause, yet old Anson is sound—sound to the core. All the main body of her citizens needed, was to know the character of Gen. Harrison, whom they did not expect to be nominated, and of whom they had not much thought, and whom they frequently heard represented as the worst kind of a Federalist, Abolitionist, and every thing else not desirable. This need has already been so far supplied by your excellent paper, together with other Whig papers, as to insure general unanimity of action among the Whigs. It is not improbable, that here and there may be found a *weathercock, wax-nose* time server, going over to the "*Tory*" camp, but what of that? There always will be some *frazzle ends* attached to every party, but honorable to none. I know of but one such—and he a militia Major, who lately picked up his *alls* and marched over (not with a very equivocal mien) to join those who *drill* better,—and verily he hath his reward—not a very lucrative office to be sure, but, although having so lately struggled, through much pain and many heavy throes of mental anguish, into the light and life of the true faith, he has been thought big enough to appear in a Convention, and is actually gone on to one now about to be held in Raleigh, but he is in good company and I hope to see him back again.

"When the result of the Harrisburg Convention was announced among us, the Vans here were not as those of some other places—rather sad, but were all on the *grin*—supposing that the Whigs in a body would immediately fall into their ranks, and it was some time before the muscles of their *laughing* faces assumed their natural order; indeed, fanciful imagination wrought out before them a prospect so pleasing, that I did not pretend to know that none of them would die of glory, or by the flame of genuine gladness be sublimated into a kind of "Loco Foco immortality;" but nothing of the kind has taken place here yet, and if our redoubtable Major get safely home from Raleigh—unchanged by the power of magical incantations and Loco Foco Hoco Poco necromancy, and be a Major still, wearing epaulette, chapeau, sash red, and sword broad—I shall certainly think that no such result is to be feared."

Van Buren Convention.—This body assembled in this City on Wednesday last, pursuant to notice, and adjourned last evening. We understand there were upwards of an hundred Delegates in attendance, but we do not know the number of counties represented. Gen. Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe, was chosen President; Messrs. Fitts of Warren, and Holmes of New Hanover, Vice Presidents; and Messrs. Thompson of Lincoln, and Dobbin of Cumberland, Secretaries. Romulus M. Saunders, at present a Judge on the Superior Court bench, received the nomination for Governor—a termination of the labors of the Convention, which, for some weeks, has been generally anticipated. Judge Saunders signified to the Convention, before its adjournment, his acceptance of the nomination.

Raleigh Register.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "Cumberland" in our next.

POSTSCRIPT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL U. S.—It has been currently reported for several days here, that Judge Strange was to receive the appointment of Attorney General of the U. States. The "Richmond Enquirer" of the 11th inst. states that Mr. Gilpin (Solicitor of the Treasury.) has been nominated.

Register of yesterday.

[It is said here, that Judge Strange is to have Mr. Gilpin's vacant place.—OBSERVER.]

RESIGNATION.—We learn that Judge Saunders has resigned his situation on the Bench, in consequence of his nomination as Governor. The Executive Council will be shortly convened, we presume, to fill the vacancy.—*Ib.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 3d inst., Miss MARTHA ANN HARGIS, in the 15th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 10, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, of this town.

Also, on the 14th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Wm. McIntyre, A. M. Campbell, E. J. Hale, S. W. Tillinghast, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, M. R. Willkings, Hall & Johnson, G. McNeill, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, J. Martine, T. J. Curtis, C. P. Mallett, Rockfish Factory, Phœnix Factory, H. & E. J. Lilly, Nott & Starr, P. P. Johnson, J. Bebee and E. W. Willkings, of this town.

DEPARTED, Jan. 11, Steamer Henrietta.

WM. RANNEY,

Portrait Painter,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will execute Portraits of all sizes, in oil, at moderate prices. Likenesses warranted. He may be seen by enquiring at the Store of Messrs. Nott & Starr.

January 14. 80-*tf*

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the first of this month, a small Mulatto Woman by the name of Milly, aged about 25 or 26 years, with quite a bushy head of hair, and a flat nose, quite a small appearance about the breast, speaks quite mild when spoken to, and a quick step. She is a good seamstress and knitter for a Negro. No other particular marks recollected; went off well clothed.

I suspected her of robbing my Trunk of $700 a few days before, and will give the above reward for the woman and money, or in proportion to what may be found with her; if none, a liberal reward for her. She may try to pass as a free woman, and perhaps she may have a pass, or some one may have taken her off with the money and sold her.

E. LOVE.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 10. 80tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 15.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	10		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	35	a 37
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½	
Cotton,	8½	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4½	a $5	Sack,	$2½	a $3
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—JANUARY 10.

Turpentine $1 75; Tar 90; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 9 00 a 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse 30 a 40; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—January 10.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 8 to 9½; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 40 to 45; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

AUGUSTA MARKET—Jan'y 9.

Cotton 6½ to 8½; principal Sales 7½ to 8. The river is so low that the stock has accumulated to 35,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—Jan'y 1.

Cotton 6½ to 11¼; principal Sales at 8. The receipts from the 1st Oct. to the 1st inst. amounted to 315,423 bales. Sugar 3½ to 4½ cents.

NEW YORK MARKET—JAN. 8.

Upland Cotton 9½ to 10¾. The Liverpool accounts had no effect on the market. Flour 5 62 to 5 87.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

January 4.—Brigs Only Son from Havana, Mohegan from Thomastown, Charles Hammond from New York. 6.—Brigs Amaranth from Charleston, Frances Louisa from Martinique, Grand Turk from Matanzas. Belle from St. Johns, Clinton from Guadaloupe. Br. Brig Isabella from Kingston, Jamaica; Schrs. Leroy and Eliza Jane from New York, Mary, Norway, and Virginia from Charleston. 7.—Brigs Pinta from St. Johns, Hiram from New Orleans. 9.—Brigs Ann Eliza L. Scates from Turk's Island, Argali from Havana; Schr. Bowditch from Guadaloupe.

DEPARTURES.

January 3.—Schr. Premier for Charleston. 8.—Schr. Exchange for New York. 9.—Brig Hellespont for Martinique; Schrs. Eliza Jane for N. York, Canary for Martinique.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of *GARDEN SEEDS*, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1839. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

January 15, 1840. 80-6w

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property, viz:—

Six fine Horses, well broke and gentle in harness.

One fine Sulky, on Elliptic Springs, with plated Harness, all new and complete.

One Wagon and Gear, suitable for hauling about town.

One new and elegant road Wagon, with good cover, all complete.

One pair large Timber Wheels, strong and well made.

One second hand Barouche.

All the above is offered upon accommodating terms, at private sale, and if not disposed of before Wednesday the 22d instant, will be sold without reserve at the Town Hall. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1840. 80-1w

Wadesborough Academy.

SCHOOL will be opened in the above Institution on Wednesday the 15th inst., by the Rev. ALEXANDER B. SMITH, assisted by Wiley Smith. The course of instruction will be preparatory to College, unless otherwise desired. The situation is healthy, and Boarding can be had in the most respectable private families on reasonable terms.

Wadesborough, January 6, 1840. 80-4w

A Card.

THE Subscriber cautions the public against trading for a Note of hand made by him on the 23d day of December last, and payable to William Daniel, for the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, due the first day of October, 1840. The said Note was given for a Negro woman by the name of Tena, which said Slave is now advertised by Ann Murchison, of Marion District, South Carolina, as having been stolen by said Wm. Daniel.

ISAAC SULLIVAN.

Wadesborough, Jan. 6, 1840. 80-4w

Wanted,

A LADY qualified to take charge of Hannah More Academy, in Duplin county, to whom a salary of $500 per annum will be given. Address the Secretary, or Postmaster at Sereets Post Office, Duplin county, N. C.

THE TRUSTEES.

December 21, 1839. 80-3w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., January 1st, 1840:—

Allen, Young, Sheriff.
Bennett, James, 1; Brooks, Alexander, 1; Brily, Wm. K., 1; Bennett, Newel, 1; Boggan, James, 1; Boggan, Cye, 1; Beverly, Jas., 1; Beverly, Nathan, 1.
Carpenter, W. L., 1; Chewneng, John, 1; Christopher, C., 1; Carpenter, Allen, 2; Cox, C. C., 1; Cason, Elijah, 1.
Dinwiddie, James, 1; Dixon, J. K., 1; Davis, John I., 1; Davis, Lawson, 1; Dunn, Joseph, 1.
Edward, Jesse, 1.
Flake, Jurdon, 1; Flirt, J. C. & Co., 1.
Garrett, John B., 1; Grady, Nathaniel, 1.
Henely, Nathan B., 1; Hugien, Philip, 1; Hammond, H. B., 1.
Linday, S. C., 2; Lockhart, Jacob, 1; Lockhart, Thos. J., 1; Little, Elisha, 1; Lessenby, Matilda, 1.
Medley, Joseph, 1; McRae, Dan'l., 1; McLane, Dan'l., 1; Martin, James H., 3; McLendon, Edmund, 1; Murchison, K. B., 1.
Pearson, Mrs. Harriet, 1; Pugh, Wm., 1; Pratt, Chana, 1; Plunkett, Jas., 1.
Rutalls, Reason, 1.
Sanders, Wm., 1; Sanders, James, 1; Slack, Thomas, 1.
Troy, Wm. E., 1; Taylor, Gray, 1; Tilman, H. F., 1.
Waddill, Thos., Jr., 1; Webb, Wm., 1; Weed, Henry M., 1; Wright, John, 1.
Veal, Sarah, 1.

80-tf] W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS.

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 76tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter-casks or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dark Brandy Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 74tf

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

T. BOSTICK, P. M.

November 5, 1839. 72-2m

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambries, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10-4 Irish Sheetings, 6-4 Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lamba-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Bister, German, and Cast Steel Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

I keep constantly on hand for sale, the incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, Thos. N. Baden of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 60 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mallick, Chatham Co. N. C. Nov. 25, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Rip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 2tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Ingelson & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it be not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1839. 8tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts,
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers,
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins,
10 Baskets Champagne Wine,
4 Do. Salad Oil,
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines,
20 Cases Hats and Shoes,
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine,)
75 Kegs Nails,
20 Bbls. Copperas,
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars,
50 Boxes Bar Soap,
25 Cases Claret Wine,
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs,

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Fine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bafing Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Jackinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarborough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troutat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 14, 1839. 73-3m

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a state's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flowred shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 23tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skillful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77-tf

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on *accommodating terms*, and at moderate prices.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-1m.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

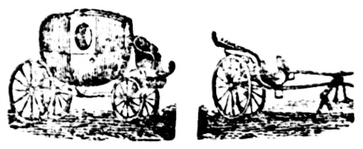
For sale by E. J. HALE.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FAYETTE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the vendors, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 74-8w

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 74tf
November 27, 1839. }

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne Vitubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an ageravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-eow1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'

N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—of RS,000D. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by ill cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y